

# Edgefield Advertiser.

THOS. J. ADAMS, PROPRIETOR

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The returns from an acre of beets in Germany are \$40 while that from wheat and other cereals only \$20.

Sir William Vernon Harcourt announces the intention of the British Government to stand firmly on the gold basis.

The share of land falling to each inhabitant of the globe in the event of a partition might be set down at twenty-three and a half acres.

A correspondent of the New York World says that there is now a man in the United States Senate who has taken a prominent part in fifty-four lynchings.

The steam railways are suffering from the competition of the trolley roads, and now the cry is raised that the trolleys are being painfully depleted of their traffic by the bicycles.

A plan is being discussed in New York City to establish bachelor apartment houses in the suburbs, where a half dozen men may enjoy the comforts of a rural home at small cost. An economist has figured out that four men may live in fair style in this way for \$55 each per month, and that they may even live comfortably for \$35 a month. The only trouble lies in securing a good servant, but servants are said to prefer a company of men to a family, because there is less complaint and greater leisure.

Marion Crawford, the American novelist, recently delivered at Sorrento, Italy, an address on Tasso at the celebration of the three hundredth anniversary of the great poet's death. This address, which was in Italian, was noteworthy, observes the San Francisco Chronicle, because Crawford declared that the influence of Tasso's works could be traced in the writings of three famous English poets—Milton, Byron and Wordsworth. Perhaps Crawford's best point was his claim that we should never have had "Paradise Lost" had not Milton loved and studied Tasso's "Jerusalem Delivered."

Chicago is after the trade of the South, notes the New Orleans Picayune, the importance of which it is just beginning to realize, and means to grab for it with both hands. A largely attended meeting of railroad and business men was held in that city a few days ago to discuss ways and means of securing the Southern trade, and in one of them said that if the people interested in the different sections of the South—and by the South is meant the country lying south of the Ohio and east of the Mississippi—could have an understanding with the various transportation lines, and some efforts in the direction of unity and a common interest could be reached, large results would necessarily follow. Mr. Stone is enthusiastic on the subject, and a vigorous pusher. J. S. Buckley expressed himself in similar language. In his opinion the tide of immigration was soon to move southward, and the southern section of this country would, in a very near future, occupy relatively the same position as that held by the great Northwest in the past. New Orleans is the proper and natural distributing point for the larger part of this grand territory, but she will have to bestir herself and improve her methods if she wants to hold her own.

The system of kindergartens recently established on some of the Indian reservations has proved so successful that it is soon to be widely extended, especially in the Southwest. The Indian children there are unusually shy. Under the influence of the kindergarten games they have been found to rapidly lose this shyness and reticence, and to become friendly with each other and with their teachers. A number of new day schools will also soon be opened in that part of the country. It has been found best to educate the children as far as possible in kindergartens, rather than in boarding schools. After a time those whose cases seem advisable can be transferred with little opposition from their parents, who probably would have objected strongly if the children had been taken away to a boarding school at the outset. The principal work of the schools at present is in the line of industrial education. The girls are being taught cooking, sewing, washing clothes and the like, and the boys plowing, tilling, tending cattle and using tools, rather than even reading and writing. They learn English with considerable ease, but have no inherited aptitude for mathematics. Indians have very little appreciation of numbers, being familiar only with addition and subtraction. Some of the Indians have reached a high degree of proficiency, and the Indian Office is daily receiving applications from Indian girls, who have been graduated from high schools for positions as teachers. Places are found for some, but not many, and the remainder usually return to their tribes and relapse into their former ways of life. Superintendent W. H. Hallman, of the Indian schools, is very anxious to find positions for more of these girls in nearly any class of work. He says they make excellent servants, and he would like to hear from any one willing to employ them.

## HAT, SHOE AND FAN.

SUMMER SUGGESTIONS AS TO WHAT WOMEN SHOULD WEAR.

Dainty Devices in Millinery and Footwear—Prevailing Styles in Fans—A Duck Suit From Paris.

THE hats and bonnets now being worn are models of smartness and so charming in style as to be almost universally becoming. There are many pretty designs among the toques, the most popular headgear of this season, and the flowers employed for their garniture are startlingly fresh looking.

The blending of two shades of tulle is a fashion which obtains largely just now in the millinery of the hour, and a chic toque of café au lait straw, with a full trimming of tulle in the same tone, looked quite ethereal with two clusters of cendra and white roses at the back to complete it.

A new style of toque has a round, ir-

American Beauty roses with long stems are a favorite garniture for white hats to which may be added white doves' wings, two wings pointing outward on either side and two pointing further backward. The rose clusters are directly in front and either side of the back, and a pretty fancy is to insert in the brim shirred white chiffon drawn on the smallest wire, and edged with the glistening white straw braid, making an exceedingly light brim.

The Tam o' Shanter crown is becoming very popular for women cyclists, and a flexible brim is cleft directly in front and covered with row after row of stitching; a half circle of pleated ribbon near the front holds two quills of the same color placed at precisely the proper angle. Steamer hats and hats for railroad travel come in soft felt of an Alpine shape, banded around with three rows of narrow ribbon.

If you prefer a straw hat for steamer use or for traveling in general, be sure and get the semit straw, with a tapering crown, cut off rather flat and broad, and a wide, rolling brim. These come in brown and black straw,

## THE CORACLE.

Most Ancient Form of Boat is Coming Into Fashion Again.

It is rather curious that the most ancient form of boat known to us is now coming again into fashionable use. Most people will remember a



EASY TO CARRY.

vision of their school days when in some history book they learned with interest of the wood-clad Briton embarked in his rude boat of wickerwork, covered with the skin of some wild animal. This coracle, which our remote ancestors used of necessity, Englishmen of to-day are beginning to use of choice, and many a wealthy fisherman may be seen on our streams seated in one of these funny little boats, diligently whipping the water for trout or salmon.

It is a tribute to the merits of the coracle that it has never been allowed to disappear from our rivers; notably on the Dee, the Wye and the Severn it always has been and still is the favorite companion of the men who look to the river for a living. On the Dee, not only is it used for rod-fishing, but also for a special form of netting for salmon.

Curious, also, that in shape it still resembles the half of a walnut shell,



EASY TO STEER WHEN YOU KNOW HOW.

which the early Britons seem to have taken for their type, and, as the skin, which there are now no wild animals to supply, is only replaced by rough sack, thickly coated with tar.

The reason why the coracle has lived through so many hundred years is undoubtedly its portability. A fisherman lifts it out of his cottage corner and slings it, by a strap attached to the seat, across his shoulders, then he places his paddle across his back, so that the tail of the boat rests on his hip, and he is ready to go. So light is the weight—for a good long walk to the stream he has selected to fish. Should fish not be plentiful there, it is not much trouble to carry his coracle to a more likely spot and embark again.

To a man who understands a coracle there is no safer boat, but to one who has not mastered its little ways it is a terrible "bucker" and will almost certainly part company with its occupant. The boat is so light and so flat-bottomed and takes such little water that it requires very careful getting in and out.

The manner of propulsion is one entirely peculiar to the coracle, and is best described, as sea sculling reversed—the paddler sits facing his work and moves the paddle in semi-circles through the water in front of him, at the same time pulling the blade toward him. But it takes some little time to learn this peculiar stroke; a very slight excess pressure to right or left will set the little boat spinning round and round like a top. Nowadays many amateur fishermen are adopting the coracle, and a super-

for build of boat has been brought into existence, in which the willow frame is replaced by one of light laths, and painted canvas takes the place of the tarred canvas. Even such luxuries boat costs very little to build.—Westminster Budget.

## The Popular Periodic.

A precious stone which at the present time is very valuable, but it is the stone of the hour, is the peridot, or "evening emerald." It is a lovely stone, with its exquisite shades of transparent green, the best suggestion of which hue is the effect produced by looking at the light through delicate leaf; jewelers say that the peridot is a species of olivine, of the same class as the beryl aqua-marine, and the opaz, and that it is, in fact, the ancient "topazion," otherwise known as chrysolite. It is found in Egypt, Ceylon and Brazil, good crystals being exceedingly rare. Of the various shades of green olive, leaf, pistachio, of leek, the clear leaf green is the most admired.

Of all these precious stones the peridot is the most difficult to polish. The final touch is given on a copper wheel moistened with sulphuric acid, a process which requires the greatest care, for, if dipped into the acid the stone has the peculiarity of becoming soluble. Sometimes it is cut in rose form, or like a caruncle, but it is better and more valuable when worked in small steps, as the brilliance is thus increased.

Owing to the quality of softness the peridot has been considered of little value, but now that it is the fashion fabulous prices are charged for the stone.—Montreal Star.

## "As Scarce as Gold Dollars."

A Chicago paper tells about a gentleman of that city who a short time ago wanted fifty gold dollars for some purpose. He applied to his bank for them, and was offered the amount in larger coins, but the dollars they had, not having the ring of one of them, he found that there were no gold dollars to be had in Chicago, not even at the sub-treasury. He wrote to New York and Washington, but the dollars could not be found. Finally he learned that they could be had in San Francisco, but only on the payment of fifty per cent. premium. It is said that there has not been a gold dollar coined in forty years, and that altogether but 1,004,000 have been minted.

## A Healthiest of Drinks.

The Journal of Hygiene says that lemonade is the healthiest of all drinks and should be used instead of alcoholic drinks, coffee or tea. Here is a recipe for making hygienic lemonade: For a quart, take the juice of three lemons, mix with the rind of one of them. Carefully peel the rind very thin, getting just the yellow outside. This cut into pieces and put with the juice and powdered sugar, of which use two ounces to the quart, in a jug or jar with a point, pour it over the lemon and sugar; cover at once and allow to cool.

## A Bicycle Prodigy.

Alton E. Porter, son of J. W. Porter, of Boston, Mass., is probably the youngest bicycle rider who races against time and "goes after" the



LITTLE ALTON E. PORTER.

records. Although less than five years old he has ridden one-third of a mile in one minute and five seconds and made twenty-five miles in three hours and five minutes. He is in great demand at athletic entertainments in Boston and vicinity and is a favorite with the bicycle public. On all his trips he is accompanied by his father, who superintends his training and takes proper care of him. The little fellow rides a bicycle said to weigh nine and one-half pounds.

## BEST TYPE OF BEAUTY.



MISS EDITH GIFFIN, SELECTED AS PRIZE WINNER BY THE COMMITTEE OF JUDGES IN THE CALIFORNIA BEAUTY CONTEST.

## FERTILE FORMOSA.

QUEER ISLAND JUST ACQUIRED BY JAPAN.

Oxen Used in Place of Horses—"Skull Chambers" in the Houses—Habits of the People—Chief Source of Camphor Supply.

NAVAL officers and diplomats are especially interested in the effort which Japan is making to get possession of the Island of Formosa as a part of the result of her victory over China. They consider it a very shrewd move and as showing how far seeing the statesmen and diplomats of that Nation of "Eastern Yanks" are. Formosa is the most southerly of a long range of islands stretching southward from Japan parallel with the coast of China. Gradually and very quietly Japan has



NATIVE FORMOSANS.

for years been extending her influence and ownership along this range of islands, which command the seacoast of her ancient enemy, China, and now she proposes to seize as a prize of war the most important of them all, Formosa. Controlling most of the northern part of this range of islands already, it will be easy for her, if she obtains this one, to gather in the remainder and thus command to a large degree the ocean front of China.

Formosa, although spoken of as an island, is as large as Massachusetts, Connecticut and Rhode Island, and has about as large a population as they have. But it must be admitted that as a whole the people of Formosa are a little behind the latest developments in civilized New England. For instance, when a Formosan wants to make a trip to the neighboring village or to see his best girl or otherwise, he does not travel by railway or trolley or carriage, but quietly saddles and bridges his ox and makes the trip in a style that would be at least novel in this country. Horses are an almost unknown luxury in Formosa, especially where the natives still hold sway.

It is about 400 years since Eu-

ropeans became aware of the existence of Formosa, and those intrepid navigators, the Portuguese, gave it the name "Ilha Formosa," which is translated to mean "Beautiful Island." Since that time it has been called by the Chinese "Taiwan," which means "Terraced Harbor," by the natives "Kabocho" and "Gadiva," by Europeans "Formosa," and also is often spoken of as "the granary of China," because of its fertility and large production of wheat, corn, rice and many other articles of food, which it supplies to the mainland in enormous quantities, taking in exchange the manufactures of the people of China.

Formosa may become, if Japan gets possession of it, an interesting spot to American tourists. Visits to Japan have become quite popular of late, and with Japanese steamers plying between Tokyo, Japan, and Tamsui, Formosa, those Americans who want to enjoy the luxury of riding upon oxen, listening to singing fishes, making the acquaintance of monkeys in their native forests, sleeping in "skull chambers," to tone up their fighting qualities, or making their own supply of camphor gum, will find the visit to Formosa pleasant. As already indicated, ox riding is the popular method

of the eastern part of the island all have their "skull chamber" attached to their houses, where they display the skulls of all the Chinese that they and their ancestors have killed, and in which their young men sleep in order to tone up their nerve and make them valiant in battle.

There has been for generations a constant hostility between the natives, who are of the Malay type, and the Chinese, who have for 250 years lorded it over them as best they could. The warfare has been very bitter, and it is said that the Chinese even went so far as to transport tigers from the mainland and turn them loose in the woods of the island in order to reduce the number of natives. As they grow more thoughtful and expert in the ways of "civilization," however, these cunning Chinese substituted a cheaper and more deadly destroyer, and one much more easily introduced—brandy. The natives are gradually succumbing to it in combination with

opium, and although they still retain control of the eastern portion of the island are not very troublesome, especially as the section which they occupy is of little value.

A long range of mountains runs the entire distance of 400 miles which the island stretches from north to south. The eastern slopes are rugged, steep, picturesque in their tropical products, and a good retreat for the natives, whom the Chinese have thus been unable to dislodge. The western slope, from which the mainland of China is only ninety miles distant, is fertile and produces wonderful crops of rice, wheat, corn, barley, millet, tea, sugar, indigo, peanuts, yute, hemp, and many other articles. So it has been peopled by Chinese who have come over from the quiet agricultural provinces of Peking and Swatow, just across the channel on the mainland, and they have brought their customs and dress and style of houses and ways of living with them. They are Chinese in appearance, though some of them intermingle and intermarry with the natives, adopt some of their customs, and cling to their many ancient customs, in part, at least, wearing a



FOKIEAN FORMOSANS.

seamy costume of blue cloth, staining their teeth red with the betel nut, burying their dead on the very spot where they expire, ornamenting their chambers with the skulls of their slaughtered enemies, but gradually giving way to the ironies of the Chinese, either by being killed off in war or by brandy and opium or by intermarrying with them and adopting in part their dress and methods.

The illustrations show the various classes of people now inhabiting Formosa. One is a group of the natives who have made little progress toward accepting Chinese ways; they dwell in bamboo cottages, raised on terraces, have no written language and live under a sort of tribal or patriarchal system, using lances, bows and arrows and a few guns in their wars. Another shows a group of Fokien people who have so largely populated the western part of the island. A third is a type of the Swatow people who have also added largely in making up the Chinese population in the island.

Formosa has been for years the chief source of camphor supply, though of late a good deal has been made in Japan. Outside of these the only supply of camphor in the world is that of Borneo and Sumatra, where it is obtained by splitting the trees and extracting the gum from cracks and fissures in the trunks and branches. In Japan and Formosa, however, it is produced by boiling the wood of the camphor tree and obtaining the gum by distillation.

## No Stores in Mexico.

"In old Mexico we have no stores," said Antonio Estrada at the Broadway Central the other day. "Most of the houses are built of adobe bricks, without floors, and the fires are built on the ground where all cooking is done. In the more aristocratic families the American pattern of cooking stoves has been introduced, but only a few of them are in use."—New York Journal.

## Big Find of Ambergris.

There is a whaler in Provincetown, Mass., nicknamed "Ambergris John," because his vessel on the voyage is almost sure to pick up some of that strange and valuable commodity. He now writes home from the west African coast that his vessel has taken 350 pounds of sperm oil and forty pounds of ambergris. As ambergris is worth \$300 a pound this is about as good a gold mine,—Atlanta Constitution.



"Are you taking SIMMONS LIVER REGULATOR, the 'KING OF LIVER MEDICINES'?" That is what our readers want, and nothing but that. It is the same old friend to which the old folks pinned their faith and were never disappointed. But another good recommendation for it is, that it is BETTER THAN PILLS, never gripes, never weakens, but works in such an easy and natural way, just like nature itself, that relief comes quick and sure, and one feels new all over. It never fails. Everybody needs take a liver remedy, and everyone should take only Simmons Liver Regulator.

Be sure you get it. The Red Z is on the wrapper. J. H. Zeilin & Co., Philadelphia.

## Origin of the Parasol.

The origin of the parasol is scarcely known, so great is its antiquity. A Chinese legend attributes its invention to the wife of Lou-pan, a celebrated carpenter in China, more than 2,000 years before Christ. Traces of it are found along the Nile, in the frescoes of the tombs at Thebes and bas-reliefs of palaces of Memphis and Nineveh sculptures.

It played an important part in ancient Greece, having been carried in sacred and funeral processions as a religious ceremonial as well as a protection from the sun's rays, and at festivals of Bacchus, who, it seems, of all the gods alone enjoyed the privilege of the sunshade.

Toward the close of the eighteenth century great progress was obtained in the manufacture of small sunshades and parasols, they being quite light in weight and beautiful in decoration. In the public gardens of Paris were seen parasols of delicate blue trimmed with silver, light green relieved with gold, flesh tints and scarlet Indian cashmires with bangles rough or delicately carved.

Other grandmothers' sunshades, from 1815 to 1890, were covered with colored crape or damasked satin, with checkered silk, streaked, striped or figured. Others had their beauty enhanced by the addition of blonde or lace, embroidered with glass tinklers or garnished with feathers, with gold The fashionable colors were very light or very deep, without intermediate tones—white, straw yellow, pink or myrtle green, chestnut and black, red or indigo.

In 1894 a full-dress parasol is described as being of "unbleached silk casing mounted on a stick of American bind-weed, with a top of gold and carved coral." Another one is "striped wood, similar top, with fluted knob and covered with myrtle green damask, with satin border."

A dozen years later the fashion was to have them entirely of one color, white, or pink, or green, sometimes edged with lace. This soon changed to borders of great garlands, satin stripes, blue or green, on unbleached silk, or violet on white or sulphur.

Carriage parasols came in fashion about 1855 and were called "Pompadour." These were made with folding sticks, covering of satin or moire antique and bordered with trimmings and streamers. They were embroidered with gold and silk, and beautified by an edging of Chantilly, point d'lencon and other laces. These folding-sticks were carved pearl, shell and horn.

A GREAT deal of interest is being manifested in the preparations being made for the Cotton States and International Exposition which opens at Atlanta, Ga., in September next. The project is receiving the practical endorsement of the leading industrial interests throughout the country. New York, Pennsylvania and Massachusetts, the three great commonwealths which head the lists of manufacturing States, have already made provisions for exhibits, and will show the latest achievements in industrial arts. Several departments of the National Government are making arrangements for very interesting exhibits. The United States Geological Survey will make its entire economic exhibit at the Cotton States and International Exposition in the mining building. This exhibit has been planned to include a statistical column showing the total product of each mineral in the South for a limited period of time. Another feature of the Government's exhibit will be instruments for testing structural materials, and it is hoped that this machinery will be in daily operation. The South's resources in road material will be similarly shown, and another feature will be a collection of typical ores from the most characteristic specimens. The exhibit to be made by the Department of State will be practically the same as at Chicago. This exhibit will be quite interesting, and will illustrate the principal period in our country's history. The exhibit to be made by the War Department will include many rare relics of Revolutionary times and of the early days of the Republic. All forms of army wagons, pack mules, ambulances, etc., many of them used on historic fields, will be shown. There will also be models of harbors, rivers, and a complete field telegraphic and telephonic instruments. The Art Department of the exposition promises to be the most notable one that has been shown in America. It will not be too large to be properly seen, and the variety of exhibits will possibly excel any exhibition that has yet been attempted.